

Africa	
25 August	South Africa: A bomb exploded in the Planet Hollywood restaurant, killing one person, injuring at least 24 others—including nine British citizens—and causing major damage. Muslims Against Global Oppression (MAGO) claimed responsibility in a call to a local radio station, stating the bomb was in retaliation for the US missile attacks on terrorist facilities in Sudan and Afghanistan. Police believe that People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD) is responsible. According to a former PAGAD member, MAGO is a front name used by PAGAD.
Asia	
14 July	Sri Lanka: The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) seized a Dubai-owned cargo ship and abducted 21 crewmembers, including 17 Indian nationals. The LTTE evacuated the crew before the Sri Lankan Air Force bombed and destroyed the ship. The 17 Indian hostages were released to the International Committee of the Red Cross on 19 August. The LTTE continues to hold four Sri Lankans.
10 August	India: Unidentified assailants hurled a grenade and fired automatic weapons into a crowded bus in Anantnag, Kashmir, killing four persons and injuring seven others. Police suspect Pakistani-backed separatists.
25 August	India: In Srinagar, suspected Muslim militants threw a grenade at a vehicle carrying security personnel. The grenade missed its target and exploded in the street, injuring 12 persons  India: Unidentified assailants threw a grenade in a busy area of downtown Srinagar, killing one civilian and injuring 11 others. Muslim militants are suspected.
2 September	India: Suspected Pakistani-backed militants detonated a landmine under a bus in Kashmir, killing the civilian driver and seriously injuring 15 soldiers.
8 September	Philippines: Approximately 30 armed guerrillas abducted an Italian priest and 12 Filipinos from a church store in Zamboanga. The Filipino hostages were released the next day, but the priest is still being held. Police suspect either the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) or the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF).
9 September	Philippines: Suspected ASG members kidnapped three Hong Kong businessmen who are employed by the Jackaphil Company. No ransom has been demanded.

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	Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—September 1998
	The incidents and situations below provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.
Asia	
Cambodia	On 7 September in Phnom Penh, assailants threw two handgrenades over the fence at the home of the leader of the ruling Cambodian People's Party, Hun Sen, causing minor damage.
	On 24 September Hun Sen survived an assassination attempt when unidentified assailants fired a remote-controlled rocket at his motorcade in Siem Reap. The rocket missed the vehicles but entered a house, killing four persons.
India	On 1 September, a bomb exploded in a marketplace in New Delhi's walled old city area, killing one person and injuring 17 others
Japan	On 11 September in Sakura City, Chiba Prefecture, the <i>Chukaku-Ha</i> ( <i>Nucleus Faction</i> ) detonated a timed incendiary device at the home of a Ministry of Transport official, causing minor damage. The group claimed responsibility in a newsletter sent to Tokyo media firms.
Sri Lanka	On 11 September, one of two Claymore mines hidden in the ceiling of a room in the Jaffna municipal council building detonated during a meeting of local politicians and security officials. The blast killed 12 persons, including the region's top army officer and the newly appointed mayor, who assumed office after the assassination of the previous mayor in May. Several persons were injured. Officials believe the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) is responsible.
Europe	
Greece	A bomb exploded at a residence in Thessaloniki on 14 September, causing minor damage.
	A bomb exploded outside the municipal building in Thessaloniki on 18 September, causing minor damage. A group called Revolutionary Faction for the Overthrow claimed responsibility.
Spain	Authorities defused a bomb at the Basque Nationalist Party office on 2 September in Durango. The Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) or their supporters is suspected.
	On 5 September a bomb exploded in front of a bank in Vitoria, causing major damage. <i>ETA</i> is believed responsible.

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## The Terrorism Diary for November and December

	Below is a compendium of November and December dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Inclusion of a date or event does not suggest that we anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.
4 November 1979	Iran. Seizure of the US Embassy in Tehran.
4 November 1983	<i>Peru.</i> Founding of Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and People's Revolutionary Command (CRP).
13 November 1970	Syria. Hafiz al-Asad assumes power.
13 November 1995	Saudi Arabia. Bombing in Riyadh of the Office of Personnel Management/Saudi Arabian National Guard (OPM/SANG).
14 November 1935	Jordan. King Hussein's birthday.
17 November 1973	<i>Greece.</i> Student uprising at Athens Polytechnic University from which terrorist group Revolutionary Organization 17 November takes its name.
22 November 1943	Lebanon. Independence Day.
26 November 1954	Sri Lanka. LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran's birthday. Marks commencement of Heroes' Week celebrations in the LTTE.
29 November 1945	Yugoslavia. Republic Day.
29 November 1947	Palestinians. Anniversary of the adoption of the resolution for Palestine partition by UN General Assembly.
3 December 1934	Peru. Birthday of Sendero Luminoso leader Abimail Guzman.
10 December 1966	Palestinians. Founding of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).
13 December 1981	Poland. Imposition of martial law.
14 December 1983	Chile. Founding of Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).
17 December 1996	Peru. MRTA takeover of Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima.
21 December 1948	Ireland. Proclamation of republic.
21 December 1967	Palestinians. Founding of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

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